

SMALLBURGH
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health
including the report of the
Senior Public Health Inspector

for the

Year 1962



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MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

1962 - 1963

Chairman: Councillor W. T. P. STEELE.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. L. A. NICKERSON.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1962

Medical Officer of Health.

G. R. HOLTBY, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Telephone: Norwich 22288.

Surveyor and Senior Public Health Inspector.

Norman F. Cripps, F.A.L.P.A., M.R.S.H., A.I. Hsg., Cert. S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspectors.

P.F. Brooks, Cert. S.I.B.

M. C. Duffield, Cert. S.I.B.

Council Chambers,
Stalham,
Norwich.
NOR 35Z

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the
year 1962.

The Registrar General estimated the mid-year population
as 17320 compared with 17410 in the previous year. There were
215 live births and 225 deaths giving a natural decrease of
ten. There was thus a small movement of people out of the
district.

The speed of scientific advance at the present time is so
well known that it is almost commonplace. Medicine shares in
its advances to the great benefit of mankind, and while many
people feel that preventive medicine does not receive the fair
share of the expenditure in money and effort which it deserves,
it can show, like curative medicine, many great advances. The
protective needle has saved countless lives and prevented a
vast amount of suffering and disablement.

These great advances by the medical profession and its
helpers have certain disadvantages, one of which is that
people tend to adopt a child-like faith which produces a pas-
sive dependency and a "don't bother me about it, you do it for
me" attitude towards the doctors and scientists.

Recently there have been signs of a swingaway from this
unquestioning faith and a scepticism has developed which has
at times produced an intense irritation among doctors. When
this scepticism is about projects such as fluoridation of the
water supply, which has received probably more investigation

by scientists over the last 20 or 30 years than any other subject, and which they are convinced is valuable, doctors feel a certain righteous indignation, but a thinking attitude by the public about their own health is of very great value, for all the scientific achievements in the world cannot keep a man healthy if he disobeys the rules of healthy living.

It may seem old fashioned to say that the rules of healthy living are those dealing with smoking, eating, drinking and exercise, but they are in fact by reason of recent research findings completely up to date.

Comparisons of mortality from lung cancer in smokers and non-smokers show that people smoking more than 40 cigarettes a day have a mortality 70 times as high as that in non-smokers. Mortality in non-smokers is very low indeed. The mortality ratio from coronary artery disease is less marked. There is a clear association with cigarette smoking, but the gradient is less steep than with lung cancer. However, mortality from coronary disease in heavy smokers is more than twice that in non-smokers. If one considers the gradient of mortality from all causes, the ratio is rather more than twice as high for the heavy smoker as for the non-smoker. We sometimes hear it said that as we all have to die, cigarette smoking merely determines that death occurs from certain special causes rather than from others. Actually, smokers between the ages of 50 and 70 have twice the mortality rate of non-smokers.

These figures would have little value other than to convince all adults that they should try to prevent children from starting to smoke, if it had not also been demonstrated that those who have ceased to smoke have thereby lessened their chances of disease. Men aged 50 to 69 who have ceased to smoke have a lung cancer rate of about half the level of those still smoking.

It is also sometimes said that giving up smoking makes people shockingly fat, but this notion has received little support from field study and in any case the dangers of

obesity are less than the dangers of smoking.

Nevertheless, there are distinct dangers in being overweight, and here again studies have shown that those who have reduced their weight show an improved mortality rate over those who do not reduce their weight.

The average diet in this country is definitely imbalanced. The proportion of carbo hydrates supplied by sugar and starch, particularly highly refined sugars, is far too high, and harmful to the teeth and general health. The proportion of fat is also higher than it should be, and while protein is the most expensive form of food it is the most health giving. A proper supply of vitamins and minerals is also, of course, essential. Very large meals composed entirely of protein such as lean meat would, of course, lead to obesity and one sometimes sees children who are overweight because there is a family history of overeating, but usually the cause lies in the type of food eaten, and the daily bar of chocolate or packet of sweets or biscuits is something which the school child could well do without.

Alcoholism is probably not the problem which it used to be, and in moderation alcohol serves a very useful purpose as an aid to digestion when this is impaired by mental tension, but excess still remains a danger and there can be no doubt that drinking and driving do not or rather should not mix.

From all the work which has gone into the causes of coronary artery disease, one factor constantly emerges, and that is the preventive value of regular exercise. This exercise, to be really valuable should, as far as possible, involve the whole body, be deliberate and bear a sensible relation to the individual's age and capabilities. Running, walking and swimming cannot be bettered, but the regular, preferably daily practice of these recreations is important. A week-end round of golf is probably insufficient, as is the exercise involved in getting in and out of a car or running up and down stairs during one's ordinary daily activities.

We have discussed the value of the present public interest in health matters. A deeper awareness of the statistics of health and disease could not but be of value. At present the public is not alert, for example to the comparison between road and home accidents (the latter being the more frequent) and to the relation of accidents in the home to illness in terms of incidence and after effects. If they were, they would concern themselves less with respiratory and other ills of childhood (which for the most part are relatively minor and from which recovery is usually quite rapid) and more with preventing falls and burns and poisonings to their youngsters. The fact is that more children die from accidents than the total that succumb to pneumonia, cancer, leukemia, heart disease and birth defects combined.

The public is also generally unaware of the reversibility of a high number of disease processes, even among older persons. Many people do not know for example that:-

(1) most stroke patients when treated and managed properly and promptly in hospital or home can walk again and resume their normal activities.

(2) that many coronary patients with adequate and consistent care and self-help practices can go back to their usual jobs and

(3) that a high percentage of arthritics, with patience and persistence in pursuing a suitable regimen can keep their disease under control.

With the increased awareness of the reversibility of many disease processes, if diagnosed early, should come a demand for "screening" procedures, such as the schemes carried out already in some parts of the country to detect diabetes in people who have as yet no symptoms or any indication that they are sufferers. When disease can be detected at such an early stage as this, prospects of cure or prevention of serious damage are very high.

In previous annual reports, I have commented on the

problem of fatal accidents on the water which occur every year. Most of these could have been prevented if the victims had been able to swim or if they had been wearing proper buoyancy at the time. Measures to increase the number of swimmers and to convince people of the necessity of wearing proper buoyancy garments when on the water, are still the most important measures to reduce the number of these tragedies, but of almost equal importance is the teaching of methods of life saving to members of the public. One method of saving life which can be carried out by any individual, is the mouth to mouth or mouth to nose method of artificial respiration, and it is a pleasure to see this Area leading in the dissemination of information about this valuable procedure. Many people still have wrong ideas about how the victims of drowning should be treated. The old idea that water must be emptied out of the lungs before anything else can be done is apparently still sometimes held. In fact, it is quite unnecessary to do this as death from drowning is not due to the lungs filling with water. The actual mechanism in drowning is somewhat complicated and it is not necessary to go into it here, but what is important to stress is that speed is essential in getting air into the victim's lungs. The "kiss of life" should be given as soon as the victim has reached shallow water or even while he is being towed to the bank, if this is possible. It is not necessary to look for obstructions in the mouth or throat unless the artificial respiration is evidently not having effect. One cannot give a complete description of this method of saving life without diagrams, but as it is so simple it is perhaps worth mentioning that after the first essential of speed, the next is the position of the victim's head. This is with the chin brought well forward (to prevent the tongue falling back to obstruct the airway) and the forehead well back.

I mentioned at the commencement of this report that doctors were convinced of the value of fluoridation of the water supplies as a very useful means of preventing dental decay. In some parts of the country, for example at Maldon in Essex, fluorides are naturally present to the extent of one

to two parts per million in the water, and the teeth of children in these areas are much more resistant to decay than the teeth of those living in areas where there is no fluoride in the water. In four areas in this country fluorides are now being added to the water in order to copy this natural resistance to decay. There are people, who, for some reason, object to this attempt to learn from nature and insist on denying children this advantage. Where more than one and a half parts per million are present in the water some discolouration of the teeth is found, so the content of added fluoride is kept to one part per million, which prevents decay but does not cause discolouration. Education is required to make people aware of the advantages to be gained by this method of protection so that they will demand the same provision for their children as have those who live in more fortunate areas. No one would be happy to have a water supply that was not made safe, if necessary by the addition of chlorine, and the addition of fluorides generally will be a big step forward in the control of a widespread disease. Fluoridation of the water supply does not mean that other measures are unnecessary, but this is one more method, and an important one, in the prevention of dental decay.

The discharge of crude sewage from boats into the Broads and rivers has been the cause of anxiety to local authorities in their neighbourhood for some time and in 1962 a meeting of local authorities concerned was held, and as a result a technical sub-committee was set up to consider the problem and to suggest improvements. I am one member of this sub-committee and your Senior Public Health Inspector is another.

I take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the support which they have given to the Department throughout the year. My thanks are also due to the Clerk and other Officers for their co-operation and finally to the staff of the Health Department for their efficiency and loyal support.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient servant

G.R. Holtby.

Medical Officer of Health.

September 1963.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA. - (in acres) 70,017. The administrative centre of the area is at Stalham, with a surrounding district which is entirely rural in character, with Agriculture and Dairy Farming as the main industry. The district includes a large area of the Broads. 13 miles of coastline and many historical villages which attract many thousands of visitors during the holiday season.

POPULATION. The Registrar-General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1962 as 17,320 giving a population density of .247 per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES. According to the Rate Book, the number of Inhabited Houses in the district is 6,739 the Rateable Value being £179,387. The sum represented by a Penny Rate is £694. 0s. 0d.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS.

Area in acres	70,017
Population (Registrar-General's mid-June estimate)	17,320
No. of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Book ..	6,739
Rateable Value	£179,387
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£694.0. 0d.

	Smallburgh R.D.C.	England and Wales
Deaths -		
Number	225	
Rate per 1,000 population	11.69 (corrected)	11.9
Live Births -		
Number	215	
Rate per 1,000 population	14.27 (corrected)	18.0
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	5.1%	

Summary of vital statistics. (Conts)

	Smallburgh R.D.C.	England and Wales
Stillbirths -		
Number	5	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	22.72	18.1
Total live and stillbirths	220	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)	6	
Infant Mortality Rates -		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	27.90	21.6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	19.60	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	181.81	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	23.25	15.1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	18.60	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) ..	40.90	30.8
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)		
Number of deaths	NIL	
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	NIL	

DEATHS FROM SPECIAL DESEASES -

Measles (all ages)	-
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Enteritis (under 2 years of age)	-
Cancer (all ages)	48
Tuberculosis (all ages)	-

The rates given for England and Wales are all provisional.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY AND CASE RATES
CERTAIN DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1962.

							England & Wales	Smallburgh RDC. (crude)
BIRTHS -							Rates per 1,000 population	
Live	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.0	12.41
Still	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.1(a)	0.28
DEATHS -								22.72(a)
All causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.9	12.99
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	0.00
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	00.07	0.00
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)							0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.68	0.92
Coronary Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.20	2.65
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus							0.51	0.57

Smallburgh R.D.C.

Rates per 1,000 population

NOTIFICATIONS (corrected) -

Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.11
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.12
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.60
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.28
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)						..	0.00
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.00
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06
Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.23

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

									Male	Female
Tuberculosis - respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Tuberculosis - other	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Malignant neoplasms of stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1
Malignant neoplasm of breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	5
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	20
Coronary disease - angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	16
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
Other heart diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	17
Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Other disease of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
Congenital malformation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	13
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	1
All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	-	-
All causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	112

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1962 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

COMPARATIVE TABLE WITH ENGLAND AND WALES FOR PAST 10 YEARS.

Year	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population		Death Rate per 1,000 population		Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	
	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude)	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude)	England & Wales	Smallburgh R.D.C.
1953	15.5	12.85	11.4	9.87	26.8	21.46
1954	15.2	14.12	11.3	9.80	25.5	19.38
1955	15.0	11.98	11.7	11.04	24.9	13.8
1956	15.6	11.51	11.7	9.62	23.8	14.5
1957	16.1	12.96	11.5	9.76	23.1	34.0
1958	16.4	12.98	11.7	11.42	22.6	29.8
1959	16.5	11.54	11.6	10.33	22.0	14.29
1960	17.1	11.03	11.5	10.47	21.9	20.20
1961	17.4	12.18	12.0	12.34	21.6	23.58
1962	18.0	12.41	11.9	12.99	21.6	27.90

SECTION 'B'

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Smallburgh Rural District is included with North Walsham Urban District and Blofield and Flegg Rural District to form No. 1 Area of the Norfolk County Council under the National Health Service Act for the purpose of carrying out duties for which the County Health Authority has accepted responsibility. The duties include Care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery Service, Health Visiting Service, Home Nursing Service, Ambulance Service, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, Domestic Health Service and Mental Health Service. Some of these services, along with the School Service in the area, are the responsibility of the Area Medical Officer, who also acts as Medical Officer of Health of the three County Districts, comprising Area No. 1 referred to above.

There are four Health Visitors and five District Nurses with Centres established at the following places:-

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Catfield	Village Hall	3rd Thursday each month.
Hickling	Village Hall	1st Wednesday " "
Horning	Village Hall	3rd Monday " "
Hoveton	Village Hall	3rd Wednesday " "
Stalham	Church Room	3rd Wednesday " "
Swanton Abbot	Village Hall	3rd Tuesday " "
Worstead	Sir Harold Harmsworth Memorial Hall	1st Friday " "

VOLUNTARY WEIGHING CENTRES.

Bacton	The Hall	2nd Friday each month
East Ruston	The Hall	3rd Friday until 16th March, 1962.
Happisburgh	Church Room	2nd Wednesday each month
Scottow	R.A.F. Coltishall	1st Monday each month.

A doctor attends all Clinics where there is an attendance of 25 or over.

OTHER TREATMENT CENTRES.

Treatment Centres are established as follows:-

	<u>Hoveton S.M. School</u>	<u>Stalham S.M. School</u>
Dental Clinics	2 sessions weekly	2 sessions weekly
Speech Clinics	1 session weekly	1 session weekly

GENERAL WELFARE

A Welfare Officer with established offices at Stalham and North Walsham has maintained contact with the general public throughout the year.

Local village Old People's Welfare Committees have organised Old People's Clubs at Potter Heigham, Hickling, Bacton, Catfield, Worstead, Swanton Abbot, Stalham, Felmingham, Sea Palling, Ludham, Horning, Hoveton, Sutton, Smallburgh and Dilham. The Welfare Officer is anxious to see such Clubs established in all the villages in the area and he is only too willing to give assistance to this end.

Contact has been regularly maintained during the year with the Smallburgh Rural District Council Officers and especially with the Clerk, Public Health Inspector and Rent Collector. By working together it has often been possible to effect very satisfactory results, especially with threatened eviction cases. It has not been necessary to provide residential accommodation under Part III of the National Assistance Act for evicted families during the year.

The Home Help Service is administered from the Area Local Health Office, Aspland Road, Norwich. Applications for assistance are addressed to the Welfare Officer at his North Walsham Office. In addition to cases dealt with under this service, the Welfare Officer was able to arrange for other cases to be assisted by obtaining Domestic Assistance Allowance from the National Assistance Board.

The Welfare Officer is also the Mental Welfare Officer under the Mental Health Act and in this capacity he has made numerous domiciliary visits to mental defectives living in the community and to patients discharged from, or on leave from, mental hospitals.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

This Service is operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society, as agents of the County Council.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

This service is also the responsibility of the County Health Authority and is carried out by general practitioners and by Assistant County Medical Officers.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Facilities for Laboratory investigations are to be had at the Public Health Laboratory, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich, who are the suppliers of lymph for vaccination.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (1948) ACT, SECTION 47. (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

No action was necessary during the year.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The visits, inspections and interviews by the Public Health Inspectors during the year numbered 5,329 and they can be classified as follows:-

<u>Nature of Visits and Inspections.</u>	<u>No.</u>
Dwellinghouses for defects	610
Improvement grants	275
Water supplies and sampling	344
Caravan sites	411
Factories and workplaces	96
Infectious diseases	37
Verminous persons and premises	2
Rats and mice	69
Slaughterhouses	961
Butchers shops	43
Fish shops	13
Cafes and restaurants	38
Licensed premises	59
Greengrocers	31
General shops	132
Bakeries and shops	6
Dairies and milk shops	8
Hotels and boarding houses	34
Farms for sanitary accommodation	37
Public conveniences	174
Refuse collection and disposal	407
Sewage disposal works	27
Smoke observations	2
Miscellaneous	491
Interviews with owners, etc.	1,022

WATER SUPPLY.

Further good progress was made during 1962 towards the Council's goal of making mains water available to the majority of properties in the district, with another 14 miles of mains laid and

over 500 service connections made during the twelve months under review. At the end of the year the Council controlled, in its statutory area of supply, 138 miles of mains with some 4,100 hereditaments connected to the water supply. The mains extensions and connections proposed for 1963 will further increase the mileage of mains and leave only some 200 properties out of reach of a public water supply. When this work has been done over 96% of the properties in the Council's statutory area of supply will have a mains water supply connected or available for connection.

In that part of the district served by the City of Norwich a further mains extension was completed during 1962 at Tunstead and a number of new connections were made to the existing mains.

The quality and quantity of the water produced from the Council's own sources at East Ruston and Catfield were again satisfactory with no plumbo-solvent action and as no alterations have been carried out at the headworks over the past few years, the details of the plants in use are still as given in the 1957 report.

Once again bulk supplies were taken from the Norwich City mains for the parishes of Barton Turf, Dilham, Swanton Abbot and Worstead and from the Erpingham mains for Felmingham, Skeyton and part of Swanton Abbot. Bulk supplies were given to the North Walsham Urban District Council at Felmingham and Swafield and to the Blofield and Flegg Rural District Council at Potter Heigham.

It was not necessary to restrict the supplies of water in the Council's statutory area of supply even though the consumption was again higher than in previous years.

The following figures show the increases in consumption which have taken place since 1956:-

Consumption in Millions of Gallons.

1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
33.2	33.0	48.0	60.3	71.3	85.8	89.1

As in previous years regular sampling of the supplies of water from the Catfield and East Ruston sources was carried out

and no major trouble was found although unsatisfactory bacteriological reports were obtained on four occasions which were found to be due to minor trouble at one of the storage towers. 34 samples were taken from private supplies and advice was given to the owners and occupiers of the 14 properties where unsatisfactory results were obtained.

Details of the samples taken during 1962 and the results obtained can be summarized as follows:-

Result	Chemical Examination		Bacteriological Examination	
	Private Supply	Public Supply	Private Supply	Public Supply
Satisfactory	-	4	20	151
Unsatisfactory	-	-	14	4

In addition to the above examinations 125 samples were taken from new mains after thorough cleansing and chlorination. No main was brought into use until a satisfactory bacteriological report had been received.

Information about the properties supplied with mains water is given below, but in considering this information it is worth while remembering that mains extensions were taking place during the year and that one of the tapping contracts had not been completed at the 31st December. There are, of course, still a number of properties off the route of the mains which cannot take a supply and also many larger properties and some seaside dwellings which have their own supplies and also many hereditaments shown in each parish which do not require a supply of water.

The Engineer and Manager of the City of Norwich Waterworks department has given the information in the following table relating to the Norwich City statutory area of supply.

Parishes served	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of proper- ties with supply. (not metered)	Number of proper- ties served with standpipes.	Number of metered supplies.	Number of schools supplied.
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NORWICH CITY STATUTORY AREA

ASHMANHAUGH	54	140	27	-	5	-
HORNING	349	760	212	1*	34	1
HOVETON	648	1400	435	-	49	2
NEATISHEAD	192	430	107	-	13	1
SCOTTOW	230	1230	166	1	9	1
SLOLEY	71	200	35	-	4	1
SMALLBURGH	143	380	82	-	14	1
TUNSTEAD	162	520	107	-	19	1

BULK SUPPLY AREAS

BARTON TURF	165	320	89	3*	20	1
DILHAM	114	300	61	-	9	1
FELMINGHAM	149	370	106	-	8	-
SKEYTON	85	200	42	-	3	1
SWANTON ABBOT	142	300	103	4	18	-
WESTWICK	48	140	12	1	2	-
WORSTEAD	300	700	199	-	27	1

CATFIELD SUPPLY AREA

CATFIELD	245	660	163	-	38	1
HICKLING	321	770	206	1	37	1
LUDHAM	375	960	225	7*	31	1
POTTER HEIGHAM	304	660	150	80*	29	1
STALHAM	523	1170	425	15*	47	2
SUTTON	174	450	123	-	14	1

* Includes Public Drinking Fountains. Building and temporary supplies are excluded from the above figures.

Parishes served	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of proper- ties with supply. (not metered)	Number of proper- ties served with standpipes.	Number of metered supplies.	Number of schools supplied.
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EAST RUSTON SUPPLY AREA

BACTON	534	800	245	-	36	3
BRUMSTEAD	29	70	6	1	8	-
EAST RUSTON	189	450	101	5	29	1
HAPPISBURGH	551	880	423	2	40	1
HONING	139	300	59	-	9	1
HORSEY	53	170	37	1*	13	-
INGHAM	136	370	100	1	32	1
KNAPTON	112	270	82	1	12	1
LESSINGHAM	297	270	138	-	15	1
PASTON	105	280	84	-	6	-
SEA PALLING	261	460	197	2*	36	1
SWAFIELD	111	300	61	1	19	-
TRUNCH	158	340	98	-	10	-
WITTON	144	300	67	2	9	-

* Includes Public Drinking Fountains. Building and temporary supplies are excluded from the above figures.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

During 1962 little progress was made in this field, but it is satisfying to be able to report that the scheme for Hoveton should be going out to tender in 1963 and that consideration is being given to schemes for Horning and some of the other broads and coastal parishes. The parts of the district at present sewered and those parishes where conditions are most unsatisfactory are as detailed in the report for 1961.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE, CESSPOOL CONTENTS AND NIGHTSOIL.

Again it is necessary to report very heavy calls on the cesspool emptying and refuse collection services particularly during the summer months when the holiday visitors were present. The increased bulk of the refuse due to the use of the new methods of packaging and the increasing number of cesspools now being brought into use following the provision of mains water, did bring difficulties at times and some considerable amounts of overtime had to be worked to keep the services up to date. The Council authorised the purchase of an additional cesspool emptying vehicle for the 1963-64 financial year and this should help to prevent some of the troubles which have occurred over the past two years. The disposal of the cesspool liquid contents is a major problem particularly in times of heavy rain, but this trouble will, no doubt, be overcome when more sewage works are available with less loads to remove and more places in which to dispose of the liquid. A review of the whole of these services has been called for and a report should be presented to the Council towards the end of 1963. The number of loads collected by cesspool emptying vehicles during 1962 totalled 5,221, an increase of 1,000 over the figure for the previous year.

The following details about cesspool emptying for 1962 should be of interest:-

	No. of Cesspools Emptied	No. of Loads Removed	No. of Loads Chargeable
Private	1,920 (1,566)	2,733 (2,287)	1,038 (770)
Council	874 (770)	2,488 (1,932)	1,867 (1,398)
Total	2,794 (2,336)	5,221 (4,219)	2,905 (2,168)

The 1961 figures are given in brackets.

24 men with two holiday relief loader drivers for the summer period were engaged on these services and the vehicles travelled 131,271 miles and used 13,104 gallons of petrol and diesel oil. The vehicles in use at the 31st December were as follow:-

- 1, 1,000 gallon petrol cesspool emptier with nightsoil attachment.
- 4, 1,000 gallon diesel cesspool emptiers with nightsoil attachments.
- 1, 16 cubic yard petrol refuse collection vehicle.
- 3, 12 cubic yard diesel refuse collection vehicles.
- 3, 10 cubic yard petrol refuse collection vehicles (one spare).
- 1, 10 cubic yard refuse trailer (at Potter Heigham Bridge).
- 1, Fordson Major diesel tractor with bucket and blade.

In an endeavour to tidy up some of the coastal and broads parishes, extra litter bins and baskets were put down during the summer months and temporary labour engaged for several hours each week to lift and dispose of the litter indiscriminately thrown about by members of the public.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

The public conveniences at Bacton, Happisburgh, Hoveton, Sea Palling, Stalham and Walcott were in use throughout the year except for short spells in late winter when they were closed to prevent damage by frost. The combined takings from these conveniences during 1962 amounted to £379 17s. 5d. Negotiations were still in progress at the end of the year about a site for public conveniences at Potter Heigham which is to be run with the Blofield and Flegg Rural District Council. No major damage was caused to any of the conveniences by irresponsible members of the

population during the year, but many trivial acts, such as damage to the towel containers and litter baskets, did cause trouble at times.

The brewery companies and their licensees in certain of the broads parishes must, once again, be thanked for making available the conveniences at their licensed premises.

COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES.

During 1962, 93 complaints were received on various matters of which 87 were found to be justified and the necessary steps were taken by way of visits, letters, etc. to obtain the abatement of the nuisances found. One complaint, not the concern of the Rural District Council, was passed on to the authority concerned.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Details are given below of the work carried out by the Council's rat catcher in investigating complaints and carrying out routine inspections and treatments of dwelling-houses, shops, factories, agricultural holdings, refuse tips and sewage disposal plants for the clearance of infestations of rats and mice. The figures for 1962 are slightly lower than those for the previous year as the rat catcher was away from work for 52 days following an accident. The Public Health Inspectors did, during the rat catcher's absence, carry out advisory work but no treatments were made on the Council's behalf during that period although bait was issued to the occupiers of premises.

The rat catcher's activities can be summarized as follows:-

Number of properties inspected	2,204
Number of properties found to be infested	751
Number of pre-baits laid	12,914
Number of poison baits laid	9,345
Total number of visits	4,920
Number of complaints	133

Payments made to the Local Authority for the services of this employee at business properties amounted to £20 10s. Od.

In the winter of 1961-62 many parts of the County had very

serious infestations of rats and mice and following a conference attended by representatives of nearly all the authorities in the County it was decided in the spring of 1963, to run a newspaper and sound and television propaganda programme against the rat with the various local authorities bearing a proportion of the cost involved.

THE CONTROL OF CAMPING AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

A considerable amount of time was spent by the public health inspectors during 1962 in the visiting and control of caravan sites and the following figures show the extent of caravanning in this area and although the position is not as formidable here as in many other districts, some problems did arise, but on the whole, the site operators were very co-operative and comparatively few major difficulties occurred.

No. of Licensed Sites	No. of Caravans			No. of Visits
	Residential	Holiday	Touring	
87	50	666	50	411

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no registered common lodging houses in the rural district.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

No complaints were received requiring action under this Act during 1962.

STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT.

There were 151 premises storing 105,092 gallons of petrol in use in the district during 1962 for which £91 2s. 6d. was received by way of fees. 140 visits were made to these premises during the year to ensure that the installations were being maintained up to the standard required by the memorandum issued by the Home Office a few years ago.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

The summarized details below show the work of the department in this field during 1962:-

No. of dwellings inspected under the Housing and Public Health Acts	127
No. of inspections made for the purpose	610
No. of dwellings found unfit for human habitation	31
No. of defective dwellings made fit by informal action	93
No. of defective dwellings made fit by formal action ..	0
No. of dwellings represented to the Council as unfit ..	31
No. of dwellings in respect of which demolition orders were made	15
No. of dwellings demolished	19
No. of dwellings in respect of which closing orders were made	9
No. of dwellings in respect of which undertakings were accepted	3
No. of dwellings closed	13
No. of dwellings reconstructed and demolition orders revoked	0
No. of dwellings repaired and closing orders cancelled ..	2
No. of dwellings repaired and undertakings cancelled ..	0
No. of families re-housed from unfit dwellings	6
No. of persons re-housed from unfit dwellings	23
No. of certificates of disrepair issued	1
No. of cases of overcrowding abated	1

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

The number of properties for which approval for grant was given in 1962 is twelve more than for 1961, but the number completed was fifteen less than that for the previous year.

During 1962, 30 council houses were improved and at the end of the year work on some 40 others was in progress. The details of the grants given to private owners are as follows:-

Type of Grant	No. of Applications	No. Approved	Value of Grants Approved	No. Completed	Value of Grants Paid
Discretionary	33	29	£9,513	29	£10,712
Standard	63	57	£7,440	41	£ 5,205
Total	96	86	£16,953	70	£15,917

COUNCIL HOUSES.

No new dwellings were erected by the Council during 1962, but a programme was prepared for new bungalows in several parishes including the replacement of the aluminium prefabricated bungalows at Stalham and Hoveton which have very little further life left in them.

The Council, at present, owns 1,373 dwellings as follows:-

1919 Assisted Scheme	48
1923 Acts	6
1924 Acts	412
1931 (Rural Authorities) Act	28
Slum Clearance	58
1936 Act (Overcrowding)	34
1938 Act (Overcrowding and Slum Clearance)	3
(Accommodation of members of aggregate population)	19
Not subsidised	83
1946 Act (a) Permanent	632
(b) Aluminium bungalows	50
	<hr/>
	1,373
	<hr/>

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector).

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The two slaughterhouses at Neatishead and Stalham continued to function throughout the year and with the bringing into use of the rabbit slaughterhouse at Trunch, the number of visits to these premises increased by 158 to 961.

33,641 rabbits and hares were killed at the Trunch slaughterhouse and 19,354 animals were slaughtered and the resulting carcasses and offal inspected at Stalham and Neatishead. These latter figures are less than in 1961 but again 100% inspection was obtained even though this meant overtime both on weekdays and on Saturdays and Sundays. 1 ton 2 cwt and 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of rabbits offal and 7 tons 17 cwts 33lbs of other offal were found unfit for human consumption, but the quality of the carcasses passing through the slaughterhouses was again found to be of very high standard.

No difficulty was again experienced with the disposal of unsound meat and offals and the procedure as outlined in the 1961 report was followed. Carcasses affected with Cysticercosis were also dealt with in the same manner as outlined previously.

Seven slaughtermen were licensed by the Council for the killing of various classes of animals.

Details are given in the following tables about the inspection of carcasses and offal at the Stalham and Neatishead slaughterhouses.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	4738	110	7	3632	10867	-
Number Inspected	4738	110	7	3632	10867	-
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI.						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	3	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	879	52	-	40	647	-
Percentage of number in- spected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	14.33%	47.27%	NIL	1.10%	5.98%	-
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	6	-	-	-	52	-
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tuberculosis	0.12%	-	-	-	0.47%	-
CYSTICERCOSIS						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	2	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

OTHER FOODS.

The amount of food other than meat and offal at slaughter-houses found unfit for human consumption consisted of 306 tins of various foodstuffs and 127 lbs. beef affected with bone taint.

FOOD PREMISES.

Conditions were again found to be generally satisfactory at the food premises in the district during 1962, but a number of improvements were carried out. 388 visits were made to the 224 food premises which can be classified as follows:-

Bakeries	2	Cafes and Restaurants	31
Butchers' Shops	14	Grocers and General Stores	107
Fish Shops	10	Licensed Premises	60

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS.

At the 31st December there were 41 persons registered for the distribution of milk in the rural district. 8 special visits were made to the dairies and milk shops in the district and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

ICE CREAM.

At the 31st December 114 premises were registered for the sale and storage of ice cream, being an increase of 23 over the figures for 1961.

66 special inspections were made of the premises where storage takes place.

There is only one manufacturer of ice cream registered in the district.

PRESERVED FOODS.

15 premises were registered for the preparation and manufacture of preserved foods and 19 inspections were made during 1962.

SECTION F.

PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OF

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected).

	No.		No.
Scarlet Fever	2	Dysentery	1
Whooping Cough	54	Erysipelas	-
Measles	201	Food Poisoning	-
Acute Pneumonia	5	Acute Poliomyelitis	-
Jaundice	4	Puerperal Pyrexia	-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster doses given during the last five years in respect of Area 1.

Year	Primary Injections				Booster Injections		Totals
	Under		Age	Age	Under	Age	
	1	%	1-4	5-14	5	5-14	
1962	610	82	67	90	47	354	1,168
1961	580	77	113	309	49	1,700	2,751
1960	463	67	175	238	37	1,046	1,959
1959	358	50	64	15	20	53	510
1958	305	44	61	9	53	55	483

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Vaccination of children (under 5 years of age) during the last five years in Area No. 1.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
No. of live births registered	694	713	692	748	744
No. of vaccinations recorded (0-4 years)	449	375	445	475	620
Percentage vaccinated	65%	53%	64%	63%	83%

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

The following is the number of primary immunisations and booster doses given during the last five years in Area No. 1.

Year	PRIMARY		Total	BOOSTER (3)		BOOSTER (4)	Totals
	Children under 15 yrs.	Adults		Children under 15 yrs.	Adults	Children 5-11 yrs	
1962	1,157	1,531	2,688	1,017	1,687	653	3,357
1961	1,112	1,570	2,682	835	1,130	3,526	5,491
1960	786	1,201	1,987	1,400	2,102	-	3,502
1959	1,759	2,311	4,070	5,793	1,231	-	7,024
1958	6,665	225	6,890	1,707	-	-	1,707

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following are the Mortality Rates:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate 0.00 per 1,000 pop.

Non-pulmonary " " " 0.00 "

NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER

AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962, AND DECEMBER, 1961.

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
31st December, 1961	32	34	19	18	51	52
31st December, 1962	31	34	20	18	51	52

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ages	1962		1961		1960	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
0- 1 year ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
1- 5 years ..	-	-	-	1	-	-
5-10 " ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15 " ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20 " ..	-	-	1	1	-	-
20-25 " ..	-	-	-	1	-	-
25-35 " ..	1	-	1	-	2	-
35-45 " ..	-	1	-	-	-	1
45-65 " ..	-	-	-	1	1	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	1	-
Totals	1	1	2	4	4	1

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ages	1962		1961		1960	
	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
0- 1 year ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
1- 5 years ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10 " ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15 " ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20 " ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25 " ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 " ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 " ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65 " ..	-	-	-	1	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	1	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MEASLES

With 201 cases this disease provided the greatest number of notifications of infectious diseases received. We still wait for a satisfactory vaccine against this disease. The Ministry of Health has as yet refused to authorise the use of the vaccines so far produced as there have been some disadvantages including undesirable side effects.

WHOOPIING COUGH

54 cases were notified compared with 41 last year. This is a slight increase on last year, but the disease is much less of a problem than it used to be a few years ago. "Triple" vaccine protects against diphtheria and tetanus as well as against whooping cough, and in our Infant Welfare Clinics we give the first injection at 3 months, and the second and third at 4 and 5 months respectively.

PNEUMONIA

5 cases were notified compared with 18 last year.

INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

4 cases were notified compared with 2 last year.

SCARLET FEVER

2 cases were notified compared with 4 last year. This is a welcome reduction, particularly in view of the increase in the number of cases of Rheumatic Fever in children in the last few years, in this area and other areas served by the Jenny Lind Hospital. I have had a good deal of correspondence with the Ministry of Health on this topic, but there does not appear to have been any general increase in the number of cases of Rheumatic Fever throughout the country.

DYSENTERY

1 case was notified as against 2 last year. Continued vigilance with regard to food hygiene is necessary to prevent this disease as it is to prevent Food Poisoning.

POLIOMYELITIS

For the fourth year in succession no cases were notified. In March 1962, the oral poliomyelitis vaccine, that is Sabin vaccine was substituted for the Salk which had previously been given by injection. In addition to the immunisation of school children, public sessions for all ages were held in the evenings in various parts of the rural district during March, April, May and June, and enjoyed considerable popularity. The course consists of three doses at monthly intervals, given usually on sugar lumps, except in the case of young children when syrup is used on a spoon. Children aged 5 to 12 years are given an extra 4th dose about a year after the third. Where people have had two injections not more than a year previously, it is possible to complete the course with an oral dose.

TUBERCULOSIS

2 new cases (both pulmonary) were notified compared with a total of 7 last year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 TO 1959.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	11	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	78	75	7	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	15	6	-	-
TOTAL	97	92	7	-

2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	7	4	-	-	-

During 1962 there were only two recorded Outworkers in the district engaged in the manufacture of Xmas Crackers and Sweet Boxes. The conditions of the Outworkers premises were satisfactory.

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